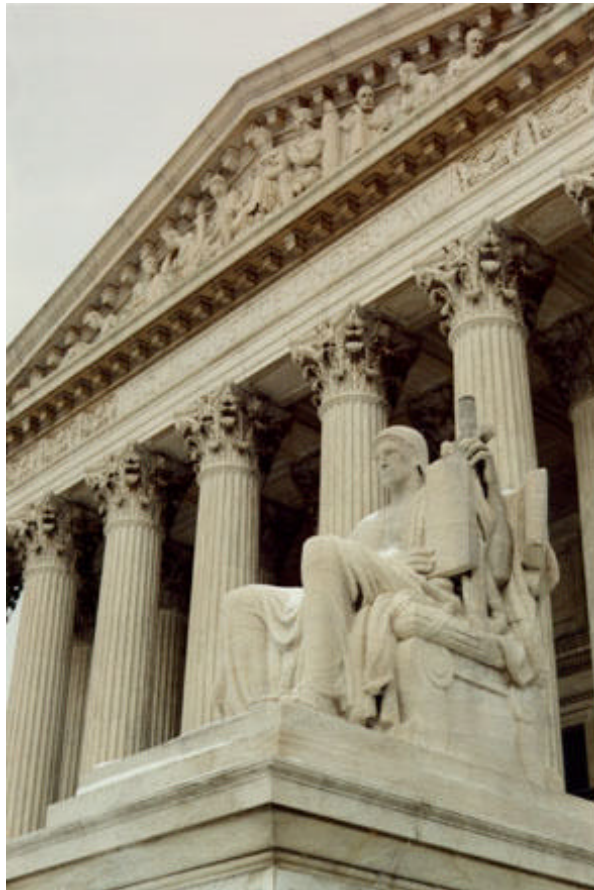


ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

2003 ANNUAL REPORT



**FORD, LIVINGSTON, LOGAN, McLEAN, AND
WOODFORD COUNTIES**

Review of 2003 – 2004 Eleventh Judicial Circuit Activities

The Eleventh Circuit experienced a variety of challenges and transitions during 2003. First, the death of Associate Judge Randolph Spires in February, and the retirement of Associate Judge William DeCardy, created serious challenges for the judges and counties to stay current with the judicial workload and to find qualified judges to fill the vacancies. The additions of Judge Robert Travers and Judge Rebecca Foley brought the Circuit to full judicial strength in January 2004.

Secondly, the June 15th explosion and fire at the McLean County Law & Justice Center closed the building (and all court operations) for five business days. Through the tireless efforts of many judges and staff, and the dedicated leadership of Chief Judge John Freese, all judicial offices re-opened on June 23rd. The Circuit Court, Circuit Clerk and Court Services were displaced in satellite and temporary facilities for 13 weeks. It was not until early 2004 that all the damage was repaired and all offices and storage spaces were returned to their previous condition.

Continued budgetary problems in the State of Illinois placed pressure on the Courts to continue providing an increasing amount of services with the same amount of staff or with reduced state funding. Particularly hard hit were Court Services offices that experienced reductions in the amount of financial reimbursement for court services officers. Salaries for judges and state-paid judicial staff were frozen, and approval for filling vacancies was significantly delayed, or in some cases, denied.

Several counties began a transition toward providing more services via the Internet during 2003. In particular, Logan and McLean Counties began posting case scheduling, disposition and financial data on their Circuit Clerk websites. Several of the counties began to provide forms via email or on their websites. As electronic access programs are developed and tested, more and more information will begin to be made available without charge, creating efficiencies in each County.

Finally, legislative changes and sweeping changes to certain Supreme Court rules broadly affected all facets of the judicial system. Blanket commutation of all death sentences by Governor George Ryan, coupled with legislative changes in the death penalty system, provided a system for appointing qualified counsel, and providing a funding mechanism for all death penalty cases. Revisions to Supreme Court rules changed the focus of all traffic courts in Illinois and reasserted the position of the Supreme Court in determining bond and the disbursement of monies.

The following judges are recognized for their contributions to the administration of the judiciary in 2003- 2004:

Donald Bernardi – Supreme Court Federal/State Judicial Council; Chair of the Youthful and High Risk DUI Offenders Seminar; Chair of the Committee on Judicial Performance Evaluation

Scott Drazewski – Supreme Court Committee on Child Custody; Illinois Judicial Conference Electronic Media Committee

Charles Frank – Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Automation and Technology

John Freese – Conference of Chief Judges' Long Range Planning Committee and Probation Committee

Harold Frobish – Supreme Court Committee on Capital Cases

Stephen Pacey – Illinois Judicial Conference and Alternative Dispute Resolution Coordinating Committee; Illinois Judge's Association (IJA) Board of Directors; IJA Judicial Selection and Retention Committee; IJA Criticism Response Committee; ISBA Juvenile Justice Selection Council; ISBA Alternative Dispute Resolution Council; ISBA Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission Committee

Elizabeth Robb – Special Supreme Court Committee to Study Courtroom Security; Tort Law Seminar Faculty

COURT ORGANIZATION

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Article VI, the Judicial Article of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, provides for a unified, three-tiered judiciary - Circuit Court, Appellate Court, and Supreme Court. The Illinois Supreme Court is the highest court in the State. Cases are normally channeled to the Supreme Court from the Appellate Court, but in cases where a Circuit Court has imposed a death sentence, the law allows direct appeal to the Supreme Court, bypassing the Appellate Court. The Supreme Court can pass rules to allow direct appeal in other cases.

The Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction in matters that involve legislative redistricting and determining the ability of the Governor to serve in office. The Supreme Court also has discretionary original jurisdiction in cases relating to State revenue and writs of mandamus, prohibition, or habeas corpus.

The Illinois Supreme Court is comprised of seven justices; three represent the First Appellate Judicial District (Cook County), and one each represents the remaining four Appellate Judicial Districts. A majority vote of four is required to decide a case.

The Supreme Court Justices are: Chief Justice Mary Ann McMorrow, First District - Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, Hon. Charles Freeman; Second District - Hon. Robert Thomas; Third District - Hon. Thomas Kilbride; Fourth District - Hon. Rita Garman; Fifth District - Hon. Philip Rarick.



Livingston County Courthouse



Logan County Courthouse

APPELLATE COURT

The Illinois Appellate Court is divided into five judicial districts. Cook County comprises the entire First Judicial District, with the rest of the state being divided into the remaining judicial districts of "substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties". The Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and four other circuits, comprises the Fourth Judicial District of the Appellate Court.

Any party has the right to appeal a decision of the Circuit Court to the Appellate Court, except the State's Attorney, who cannot appeal a verdict of not guilty. Attorneys present arguments to the Appellate Court about whether the trial court made an error in applying the law. They do not re-litigate the facts of the original trial. Three judges hear an appellate case and a majority vote of two is required to decide the case.

The Appellate Court affirms the trial court decision if it finds there has been no error committed in the application of law, or if the error was so minimal it made no difference in the outcome of the trial.

The Appellate Court may reverse the trial court decision or remand the case for a new trial if there has been a substantive error in the application of the law. In this instance, the case is normally sent back to the Circuit Court for further action.

Currently, the judges serving on the Appellate Court for the Fourth District are: Thomas Appleton, Robert Cook, James Knecht, John McCullough, Sue Myerscough, Robert Steigmann and John Turner.

CIRCUIT COURT

The State of Illinois is divided into 22 judicial circuits. Each judicial circuit is comprised of one or more contiguous counties. Circuit Courts, also known as trial courts, are established within each judicial circuit.

The Circuit Court is a court of general jurisdiction, meaning it has original jurisdiction in all matters except those limited cases in which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. The trial courts hear a wide variety of civil and criminal cases, ranging from small claims actions to domestic relations to criminal felonies.

There are two types of judges in the Circuit Court: Circuit Judges and Associate Judges. All judges must be licensed attorneys and are officials of the State of Illinois. Circuit Judges are initially elected for a six-year term, either on a circuit wide basis or from their county of residence. Thereafter, every six years they must run circuit wide for retention. The Circuit Judges elect a Chief Judge using guidelines established by local court rules; the Chief Judge provides administrative guidance to the entire circuit. Associate Judges are appointed on a merit basis by the Circuit Judges for a four-year term. Thereafter, they are considered for retention by the Circuit Judges every four years.

The Circuit Court is provided funding from three sources: (1) State funds finance the Mandatory Arbitration Program, as well as salaries and benefits for judges and court reporters; (2) State funds which provide reimbursement to the counties to offset the costs of several positions in Court Services; (3) County revenues. In order to maintain a productive organization, the judges and their staff work closely with the County Board and County Administrator's office in the areas of office automation, personnel management, and budgeting.



Ford County Courthouse

CIRCUIT JUDGES

Chief Judge John P. Freese

B.S. Illinois State University (1969)
J.D. University of Michigan (1972)

Associate Judge 1982 to 1992
Circuit Judge 1992 to present

Chief Judge 2000 to present



Honorable Donald D. Bernardi

B.A. Knox College (1973)
J.D. Western New England College (1978)

Associate Judge 1991 to 1996
Circuit Judge 1996 to present



Honorable David L. Coogan

B.A. Western Illinois University (1965)
J.D. University of Illinois (1968)

Associate Judge 1985 to 1998
Circuit Judge 1998 to present



Honorable Ronald C. Dozier

B.A. University of Illinois (1968)
J.D. University of Illinois (1973)

Associate Judge 1988 to 1991
Circuit Judge 1987 to 1988,
1991 to present



Honorable Harold J. Frobish

B.A. University of Illinois (1965)
J.D. University of Illinois (1968)

Associate Judge 1986 to 1998
Circuit Judge 1998 to present



Honorable John B. Huschen

B.A. Northwestern University (1976)
J.D. John Marshall Law School (1980)

Circuit Judge 1997 to present



Honorable Stephen R. Pacey

B.A. University of Illinois (1970)
J.D. University of Illinois (1974)

Circuit Judge 1996 to present



Honorable G. Michael Prall

B.A. University of Illinois (1969)
J.D. University of Illinois (1972)

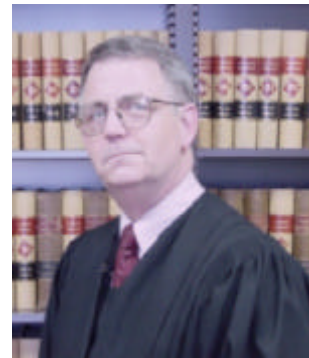
Associate Judge 1991 to 1996
Circuit Judge 1996 to present



Honorable Charles G. Reynard

B.A. St. Joseph College (1968)
J.D. Loyola University (1974)

Circuit Judge 2002 to present



Honorable Elizabeth A. Robb

B.A. Illinois Wesleyan University (1978)
J.D. Loyola University (1981)

Associate Judge 1993 to 2000
Circuit Judge 2000 to present



Honorable James E. Souk

B.A. West Virginia University (1966)
J.D. University of Illinois (1974)

Associate Judge 1997 to 2002
Circuit Judge 2002 to present



ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Honorable Donald A. Behle

B.S. University of Illinois (1978)
J.D. Washington University (1981)

Associate Judge 1999 to present



Honorable Scott D. Drazewski

B.A. Illinois State University (1979)
J. D. DePaul University (1982)

Associate Judge 1997 to 2001,
2002 to present
Circuit Judge 2001 to 2002



Honorable Charles M. Feeney III

B.A. University of Illinois (1985)
J.D. Washington University (1988)

Associate Judge 2000 to present



Honorable Kevin P. Fitzgerald

B.S. Illinois State University (1978)
J.D. University of Illinois (1981)

Associate Judge 2000 to present



Honorable Rebecca S. Foley

B.S. University of Illinois (1991)
J.D. DePaul University (1995)

Associate Judge 2004 to present



Honorable Charles H. Frank

B.S. Illinois State University (1970)
J.D. John Marshall Law School (1977)

Associate Judge 1982 to present



Honorable Robert L. Freitag

B.S. Illinois State University (1984)
J.D. University of Illinois (1987)

Associate Judge 2000 to present



Honorable Paul G. Lawrence

B.S. University of Illinois (1982)
J.D. University of Missouri (1985)

Associate Judge 2002 to present



Honorable Robert M. Travers

B.A. University of Illinois (1971)

J.D. Valparaiso University (1976)

Associate Judge 2003 to present



COURT ORGANIZATION

Illinois Judicial Organization

Supreme Court

- ? Seven Justices

Jurisdiction

- ? Discretionary original jurisdiction in revenue, mandamus, prohibition and habeas corpus
- ? Appeals as a matter of right from Circuit Court when death sentence imposed and from Appellate Court when federal or state constitutional questions arise for the first time or on certificate by the Appellate Court
- ? Other appeals from Circuit and Appellate Court as provided by Supreme Court Rule
- ? Redistricting of General Assembly, ability of Governor to serve or resume office, admission and discipline of attorneys

Supreme Court Clerk

Chief Justice

Administrative Office

Appellate Court

- ? Five districts in State of Illinois

Jurisdiction

- ? Appeals as a matter of right except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court or from judgments of acquittal in criminal cases
- ? Direct review of administrative sanctions as provided by law

Appellate Court Clerk

Trial Court Administrator

Chief Judge

Circuit Court – Eleventh Judicial Circuit

- ? Eleven Circuit Judges
- ? Nine Associate Judges

Jurisdiction

- ? All general jurisdiction matters except where the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction or where the Supreme Court exercises discretionary original jurisdiction.
- ? Review of administrative action as provided by law

Circuit Court Clerk

OFFICES AND PROGRAMS

Clerk of the Circuit Court

The office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court is established in Article VI of the Illinois Constitution. This office is the administrative and clerical arm of the Circuit Court, and the Circuit Clerk is a non-judicial officer of the court.

The Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court maintains official records for the entire court system, and is the official recorder of documents for filing and appeals. The Clerk collects all fines, fees, costs, and penalties assessed, and distributes those monies on a monthly basis to the county, state, municipalities, and townships. Court ordered child support and maintenance payments are made in the Clerk's office and distributed to the proper recipients. The Clerk is responsible for office staff, including court clerks.

This office is responsible for jury duty summons to prospective jurors, preparing payroll for those who serve on jury duty, and providing orientation to all jurors during their period of service to the County.

The Circuit Clerk is an elected office, and the term of office is four years.

The Eleventh Judicial Circuit Clerks are: Kamalen Johnson, Ford County; Judith Cremer, Livingston County; Carla Bender, Logan County; Sandra Parker, McLean County; and Carol Newton, Woodford County.



Woodford County Courthouse



McLean County Courthouse

Court-Annexed Mandatory Arbitration Program

Illinois system of court-annexed arbitration is derived from both statute (735 ILCS 5/2-1001A et. seq.) and from rules adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court (Supreme Court Rules 86-95). While the process of arbitration is not new or unique in the private sector, the court-annexed model is notably different in that it is mandatory for certain classes of cases, but the outcome is non-binding. When utilized in the private sector, arbitration tends to be entered voluntarily by the disputing parties, usually with an agreement the decision will be binding and conclusive. In Illinois and elsewhere, policy makers have determined that courts should require arbitration for some types of civil disputes because it can contribute to a reduction of court congestion, costs, and delay, as well as help diminish the financial and emotional costs of litigation for parties. The goal of the process is

to deliver a high quality, low cost, expeditious hearing in eligible cases, resulting in an award that will enable, but not mandate, parties to resolve their dispute without resorting to a formal trial.

The objective of the program is to submit modest sized claims to arbitration, because such claims tend to be easier to manage and faster to resolve in an informal alternative process. There are safeguards designed to insure fairness of the process. These safeguards include the right to petition the court for an order transferring the case out of arbitration before the arbitration takes place, and the right to reject an award believed unacceptable.

For seven years the Eleventh Circuit Mandatory Arbitration Program has been a forum for Small Claims and Law (minor) cases to be resolved expeditiously. Over 6500 cases have been filed in the program, with less than 25% of the awards rejected. The trial rate over the past five years has been only 0.8%.

In Ford and McLean Counties, all civil cases with damages between \$5000 and \$50000 are directed into the program – jurisdiction limits changed on January 1, 2003. A panel of three arbitrators hears these cases. Each party makes a brief presentation of their case to the panel that deliberates and makes a decision the same day. The parties then have 30 days to accept the decision. In the event one of the parties is not satisfied with the panel's award, he/she may reject the award and proceed to trial before a judge as if the arbitration hearing had never occurred. In many cases, the arbitration hearing is the only hearing on the merits of the case.

Court Reporters

The Court Reporter is responsible for making a full stenographic report of the evidence and all other proceedings presented in the trial court. While court reporting machines were developed as early as the mid-nineteenth century, manual shorthand was the primary means of preserving the verbatim record until the 1940's. Today, all court reporters are trained in stenotype theory using a 23-key machine.

The majority of court reporters in the country today utilize computer-aided transcription (C.A.T), which was introduced in the courts about 1977. This is a technique in which the strokes from the stenotype machine are electronically recorded to tape or diskette and then fed into a computer where the reporter has stored a dictionary. The dictionary is a list of stenotype strokes matched to their English equivalents. The computer translates the stenotype into English at the rate of up to 2000 pages per hour.

The primary function of a court reporter is to make a verbatim record of all testimony in a court proceeding and, upon request, produce a written transcript of the proceeding. In an average day, a reporter may transcribe from 30000 to 50000 words. The average rate of speech is estimated at 150 to 160 words per minute (about two and one-half words per second). The reporter must be an excellent grammarian and speller, and must be adept at vocabulary – particularly legal, medical, or technical terminology.

There are several qualifications to become a certified Court Reporter, including proficiency examinations, and professional regulation.

Court Reporters are considered to be officers of the Court, and must comply with all statutes, rules and regulations promulgated by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, local court rules, Illinois Statutes, or policies of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. All Court Reporters are assigned at the direction of the Chief Judge, and are supervised from day to day by the resident judge, and Chief Judge's Administrative Assistant.

Court Services

The Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, at Article 1, Section 11 states; *“All penalties shall be determined both according to the seriousness of the offense and with the objective of restoring the offender to useful citizenship”*. Consistent with the constitutional concept of “restorative justice”, Illinois law (730 ILCS 5/5-6-1) requires a presumption of probation in the consideration of sentencing options, and the majority of convicted offenders are, in fact, sentenced to probation. As the sentence of choice in Illinois, probation is a cost effective alternative to imprisonment that can serve the ends of justice, provide for the safety of society, and restore offenders to useful and productive lives.

Court Services is the largest component of the community correctional element of the criminal justice system. In Illinois, Court Services is under control of the judicial branch of government. Each county Court Services department is responsible to the Chief Judge of the Judicial Circuit.

The mission of Court Services is to protect the public interest and safety by diligently enforcing court ordered conditions of probation through meaningful supervision strategies, and utilizing appropriate supportive resources. The core services of Court Services are to provide appropriate court dispositions for adult and juvenile offenders, and to supervise those persons placed on probation. Court Services departments may also provide a broad range of services including: crime and delinquency prevention; pretrial release; adult and juvenile diversion; juvenile detention; intensive probation supervision; specialized DUI services; community service programs; volunteer programs; and family court services.

Jury Commission Clerks

Jury service is an integral part of our justice system emanating from the Constitution of the United States which grants every citizen the right to trial by jury. To satisfy this Constitutional mandate, the Eleventh Circuit follows the standards for jury selection and service embodied in the Jury Commission Act (705 ILCS 310).

The Jury Commission consists of three Commissioners, appointed for three year rotating terms by the Circuit Judges, an appointed Administrative Clerk, and staff necessary to perform the duties of the Commission.

The purpose of the Jury Commission is to provide the necessary jurors to serve the court system as needed, and to offer courteous service and information to prospective jurors. The major function of the Administrative Clerk is to prepare lists for the selection of jurors, prepare and mail jury summons, and provide juror assistance and information. The Illinois Statutes strictly regulate the lists and actual selection of jurors in order to assure fairness in the courts.

The list of names is compiled from a combination of registered voters and residents who are 18 years of age, and is by random selection from the pool of prospective jurors.

Petit jurors are sworn to hear evidence in civil and criminal trials and to render a verdict. Grand jurors have the duty to receive complaints in criminal cases, hear evidence presented by the State, and find bills of indictment where they are satisfied there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed. Petit jurors are so named because fewer people sit on a petit jury than on a grand jury.

Livingston, Logan and McLean Counties have jury commission clerks. In Ford and Woodford Counties, the Circuit Clerk fulfills that role.

Trial Court Administrator

The position of Trial Court Administrator was created by Supreme Court Rule, and is designed to assist the Chief Judge in administering trial court operations on a circuit-wide basis.

The Court Administrator administers personnel policies and procedures applicable to non-judicial court employees, monitors the fiscal management of the trial courts, assists in budget preparation and administration, payroll, purchasing and audit functions. The administrator prepares and administers grants and capital budget forecasting.

The Trial Court Administrator serves as a liaison between the Chief Judge, Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, various County Boards, County Administrator offices, Court Services departments, detention facilities, local governmental units or elected officials, and community service organizations.

The office provides research, evaluates, plans and coordinates automation projects, and prepares the annual report to the Circuit. The office is also charged with overseeing that ADA standards are met for the various programs administered by the Circuit Court.



DIRECTORY

Circuit Judges:

Donald D. Bernardi
Secretary, Debbi Newton
David L. Coogan
Secretary, Kathy Beaver
Ronald C. Dozier
Secretary, Phyllis Norfleet
John P. Freese
Secretary, Kay Mitchell
Harold J. Frobish
Secretary, Linda Foth
John B. Huschen
Secretary, Janice Kindig
Stephen R. Pacey
Secretary, Bonnie Hull
G. Michael Prall
Secretary, Karen McKinney
Charles G. Reynard
Secretary, Phyllis Norfleet
Elizabeth A. Robb
Secretary, Jackie Slayback
James E. Souk
Secretary, Betty Goin

Associate Judges:

Donald A. Behle
Secretary, Shannon McCray
Scott D. Drazewski
Secretary, Martha Hollis
Charles M. Feeney III
Kevin P. Fitzgerald
Secretary, Teresa Compton
Rebecca S. Foley
Secretary, Shawn Garth
Charles H. Frank
Secretary, Vicki Doughan
Robert L. Freitag
Secretary, Peggy Clark
Paul G. Lawrence
Secretary, Joy McKinney
Robert M. Travers
Secretary, Terry Holaway

Trial Court Administrator:

William J. Scanlon
Secretary, Linda Olson

Assistant Administrator for Arbitration:

Deborah Haas

Court Reporters:

Teresa Benningfield
Diane Black
Becky Brandt
Therese Brent
Kathy Fulks
Susan Geshwilm
Debra Gillan
Dora Immke
Deborah Izatt
Amy Jennings
Linda Jennings
Valerie Lee
Lisa Livezey
Nancy McClarty
Barb Wahls
Diane Whitwood
Annette Wilkey

Circuit Clerks:

Carla Bender, Logan County
Judith Cremer, Livingston County
Kamalen Johnson, Ford County
Sandra K. Parker, McLean County
Carol Newton, Woodford County

Court Services Directors:

Dean Aeilts, Logan County
Roxanne Castleman, McLean County
Michael Shaughnessy, Livingston County
Clifford Shoemaker, Woodford County
Sally Wolf, Ford County

Jury Commission Clerks:

Jane Besweck, Livingston County
Cindy Brand, McLean County
Janet Kvitle, Logan County

Revised March 2004

Eleventh Judicial Circuit Case Filings - 2003

CATEGORY	FORD	%	LIVINGSTON	%	LOGAN	%	MCLEAN	%	WOODFORD	%	TOTAL
ADOPTION	4		17		11		86		7		125
ARBITRATION	44		0		0		637		0		681
CHANCERY	50		81		85		307		67		590
DISSOLUTION	65		199		172		673		126		1235
EMINENT DOMAIN	0		1		0		1		0		2
FAMILY	16		49		151		362		51		629
LAW	17		53		22		203		24		319
LAW (MINOR)	21		220		182		885		88		1396
MUNICIPAL CORP.	0		2		0		1		1		4
MENTAL HEALTH	0		3		0		82		0		85
MISC. REMEDY	15		138		83		258		35		529
ORDER FOR PROT.	22		62		208		163		135		590
PROBATE	63		137		134		283		124		741
SMALL CLAIMS	175		672		518		2623		230		4218
TAX	10		29		10		1		16		66
TOTAL CIVIL	502	0.045	1663	0.148	1576	0.141	6565	0.586	904	0.081	11210
CRIMINAL CONTEMPT	0		3		0		19		0		22
FELONY	118		339		274		1307		208		2246
MISDEMEANOR	180		807		462		2128		265		3842
TOTAL CRIMINAL	298	0.049	1149	0.188	736	0.120	3454	0.565	473	0.077	6110
JUVENILE	0		5		7		8		0		20
ABUSE & NEGLECT	16		19		37		105		27		204
DELINQUENCY	19		76		46		110		56		307
TOTAL JUVENILE	35	0.066	100	0.188	90	0.169	223	0.420	83	0.156	531
CONSERVATION	8		23		6		66		28		131
DUI	90		237		107		835		151		1420
ORDINANCE VIOL.	29		310		164		1990		48		2541
TRAFFIC	2334		10240		7455		38668		6993		65690
TOTAL TR/CM	2461	0.035	10810	0.155	7732	0.111	41559	0.596	7220	0.103	69782
2002 YTD FILINGS	3296	0.038	13722	0.157	10134	0.116	51801	0.591	8680	0.099	87633
2001 FILINGS	3252		12557		10978		53506		8313		88606
2000 FILINGS	3447		12806		11782		53003		8323		89361
1999 FILINGS	3274		11569		12634		51266		9074		87817
1998 FILINGS	3417		13444		12104		45306		9894		84165
1997 FILINGS	4486		13042		10832		43766		8612		80738
1996 FILINGS	4757		11685		11111		42747		7368		77668

2003 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT - CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

		FORD	LIVINGSTON	LOGAN	MCLEAN	WOODFORD
REVENUE						
	CLERK'S FEES AND COSTS	71,161.77	256,555.87		831,184.00	167,345.00
	COURT AUTOMATION FUND	11,594.20	57,894.86		180,649.00	34,039.00
	MAINT. AND CHILD SUPPORT	720.00	14,019.60		54,230.00	13,539.00
	COURT DOCUMENT STORAGE	11,540.00	34,435.00		173,233.00	34,113.00
	INTEREST INCOME	2,688.75	4,225.29		26,063.00	1,697.00
	IDPA IV-D CONTRACT	5,867.05	11,210.73		30,733.00	9,939.00
	OTHER	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
TOTAL REVENUE		103,571.77	378,341.35	0.00	1,296,092.00	260,672.00
EXPENSES						
	GROSS SALARIES	106,744.35	281,270.00		1,508,218.00	232,369.00
	AUTOMATION EXPENSES	12,191.44	33,191.53		109,449.00	50,764.00
	MAINT. AND CHILD SUPPORT	12,000.00	0.00		43,752.00	3,190.00
	DOCUMENT STORAGE EXP.	3,229.53	24,620.50		79,190.00	26,309.00
	OTHER OFFICE EXPENSES	30,951.96	31,250.00		133,635.00	29,540.00
SUBTOTAL		165,117.28	370,332.03	0.00	1,874,244.00	342,172.00
DISTRIBUTIONS						
	MAINT. AND CHILD SUPPORT	317,651.60	4,855,801.01		14,729,915.00	817,227.00
	MUNICIPALITIES	56,210.72	269,636.09		1,189,863.00	206,816.00
	DRUG TASK FORCE	0.00	0.00		6,192.00	0.00
	TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS	8,914.00	16,845.58		5,655.00	0.00
	COUNTY	135,420.90	548,275.55		871,374.00	366,965.00
	STATE	89,461.86	341,557.09		1,446,931.00	222,825.00
	FEES OF OTHERS	138,973.96	274,359.00		1,227,498.00	216,809.00
	MISCELLANEOUS	160,759.30	667,371.82		1,366,293.00	218,582.00
SUBTOTAL		907,392.34	6,973,846.14	0.00	20,843,721.00	2,049,224.00
TOTAL EXPENSES AND DISTRIBUTIONS		\$1,072,509.62	\$7,344,178.17	\$0.00	\$22,717,965.00	\$2,391,396.00

2003 ARBITRATION STATISTICS

FORD COUNTY												
Prehearing Arbitration Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1. Beginning Pending	11	10	10	12	7	14	10	12	10	10	9	9
2. Cases added to the prehearing calendar												
a. New Filings	2	4	7	4	8	2	8	1	3	1	3	2
b. Reinstatements						1						
c. Transfers												
(1) From Law cases												
(2) From Small Claims cases												
(3) From LM/Municipal cases												
(4) Other												
Total Cases Added to the Prehearing Calendar	2	4	7	4	8	3	8	1	3	1	3	2
3. Cases removed from prehearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Default	2		1	5		3					1	
(2) Dismissal		3	2	1		1	1	1	3	2	1	
(3) Settlement	1			3	1	2	4	2			1	2
(4) Other			2									
b. Transfers out of Arbitration												1
c. Hearings		1				1	1					
d. Other												
Total cases removed from prehearing calendar	3	4	5	9	1	7	6	3	3	2	3	3
4. Ending Pending Cases	10	10	12	7	14	10	12	10	10	9	9	8
5. Average Age at Termination since Filing of Complaint (days)	136	130	142	86	N/A	66	68	49	134	N/A	97	173

2003 ARBITRATION STATISTICS

[illegible]

2003 ARBITRATION STATISTICS

MCLEAN COUNTY												
Prehearing Arbitration Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1. Beginning Pending	727	672	655	720	694	676	696	698	686	679	671	715
2. Cases added to the prehearing calendar												
a. New Filings	59	36	90	67	35	51	48	50	53	49	51	51
b. Reinstatements	19	12	28	25	18	8	17	15	8	9	24	11
c. Transfers												
(1) From Law cases	2	5	3	3	2	3		2		6		2
(2) From Small Claims cases						2		2		1		
(3) From LM/Municipal cases	3	2		1		3	1	1	1		1	1
(4) Other	1					1		1				
Total Cases Added to the Prehearing Calendar	84	55	121	96	55	68	66	71	62	65	76	65
3. Cases removed from prehearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Default	35	26	12	25	28	15	17	15	9	21	6	18
(2) Dismissal	12	10	13	8	5	4	6	14	11	18	2	4
(3) Settlement	27	14	10	14	13	13	12	20	16	16	7	14
(4) Other	35	10	11	66	21	11	17	20	21	16	9	59
b. Transfers out of Arbitration	15	1	1	4		1	2					1
c. Hearings	15	11	9	5	6	4	10	14	12	2	8	4
d. Other												
Total cases removed from prehearing calendar	139	72	56	122	73	48	64	83	69	73	32	100
4. Ending Pending Cases	672	655	720	694	676	696	698	686	679	671	715	680
5. Average Age at Termination since Filing of Complaint (days)	120	136	168	409	222	135	147	141	127	164	110	313

2003 ARBITRATION STATISTICS

MCLEAN COUNTY												
Post-Hearing Arbitration Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1. Beginning Pending	82	89	89	94	87	91	91	98	105	114	111	112
2. Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Hearings	15	11	9	5	6	4	10	14	12	8	8	4
b. Reinstatements			1									1
c. Other				1								
Total Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar	15	11	10	6	6	4	10	14	12	8	8	5
3. Cases Removed from the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Dismissed		2		1	1		1			1		1
(2) Settlement	1		2			1				1	1	1
(3) Judgement on Award	6	5		7			1	5		4	4	4
(4) Other				1							1	
b. Transfers out of Arbitration												
c. Rejections	1	4	3	4	1	3	1	2	3	5	1	2
d. Other												
Total Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar	8	11	5	13	2	4	3	7	3	11	7	8
4. Ending Pending Cases (Post-Hearing)	89	89	94	87	91	91	98	105	114	111	112	109
5. Average Age at Post-Hearing Termination (days)	220	289	298	290	N/A	N/A	N/A	171	N/A	266	244	295
Post-Rejection Calendar												
1. Beginning Pending	20	18	21	21	22	22	25	22	20	22	21	20
2. Cases Added to the Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Rejections	1	4	3	4	1	3	1	2	3	5	1	2
b. Reinstatements												
c. Other												
Total Cases Added to Post-Hearing Calendar	1	4	3	4	1	3	1	2	3	5	1	2
3. Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar												
a. Terminations												
(1) Dismissed				1			2	2		1		1
(2) Settlement	2	1	1				2	2		5	1	1
(3) Judgement on Award												
(4) Other				1								
b. Trials	1		2	1	1				1		1	2
Total Cases Removed from Post-Hearing Calendar	3	1	3	3	1	0	4	4	1	6	2	4
4. Ending Pending Cases (Post-Rejection)	18	21	21	22	22	25	22	20	22	21	20	18

2003 COURT SERVICES STATISTICS

Adult Caseload	Felony (CF)	Misdemeanor (CM)	DUI	Traffic (TR)	Total	Administrative	
Ford	38	108	0	0	146	162	
Livingston	138	86	18	10	252	312	
Logan	189	130	15	8	342	424	
McLean	648	239	126	11	1024	443	
Woodford	110	179	67	36	392	578	
Adult Investigations	PSI	Abbreviated PSI	Pretrial Bond	Record Check	Other	Total	
Ford	40	0	0	0	3	43	
Livingston	75	6	0	85	0	166	
Logan	37	1	0	21	1	60	
McLean	322	50	0	177	0	549	
Woodford	74	177	0	0	14	265	
Adult Programs	Alcohol	Drug	Alcohol and Drug	Mental Health	Sex Offender Treatment	TASC	Total
Ford	9	0	1	9	5	0	24
Livingston	2	1	8	9	2	0	22
Logan	15	2	10	4	0	3	34
McLean	38	6	177	263	9	2	495
Woodford	26	33	27	150	1	3	240
Juvenile Caseload	Probation	Supervision	CUS	Informal	Total	Administrative	
Ford	22	9	0	3	34	4	
Livingston	100	1	14	30	145	33	
Logan	65	3	0	0	68	36	
McLean	142	0	7	13	162	3	
Woodford	101	1	4	7	113	32	
Juvenile Investigations	Social Histories	Supp. Social History	Intake Screening	Other Investigations	Total		
Ford	13	2	0	0	15		
Livingston	54	9	452	34	549		
Logan	27	0	46	22	95		
McLean	148	46	891	106	1191		
Woodford	53	1	37	7	98		
Restitution and Community Service	Total Restitution Collected	Community Service Hours (Adult)	Community Service Hours (Juvenile)	Total Hours Performed			
Ford	\$46,196.95	531.80	268.20	800.00			
Livingston	\$2,390.33	3,444.50	2,306.00	5,750.50			
Logan	\$0.00	916.50	1,547.50	2,464.00			
McLean	\$410,961.84	34,347.00	2,012.00	36,359.00			
Woodford	\$50,859.00	12,639.00	0.00	12,639.00			
	Statistics for this page were taken from the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts statistical summary released October 2003.						

**For more information on the offices and programs
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